TURNER'S "SLAVE SHIP."

THE ARTIST IN ONE OF HIS WILDEST MOODS. English art can hardly be said to be represented in Mr. fohnston's collection. Yet there are two English pictures here which ecrtainly demand more than a passing notice—Turner's "Slave-Ship" and Holman Hunt's "Isabella and the Pot of Basil."

We have before now expressed our regret that, if Turner was to be introduced at all to our American public, he he was to come as a stranger, and not by a picture like this of the "Slave-Ship," that is incomprehensible to nine people out of every ten, and so diagreeable to the rest that they will not look at it long enough to compre-

Everybody who writes about Turner has much to say about his "periods "-his first, his see and, and his third period—or manner, as is sometimes said. No doubt a strict scientific classification would justify some nomenclature of this sort. But the unscientific lalty please themselves with more popular and characteristic names. They talk about Turner's tame pictures, his reasonable pictures, and his mad pictures. The "Dolbadern Castle" at the Philadelphia Exhibition was an example of the tame sort; the "Slave-Ship" is an example of the mad What we wish we could have had is some specimens of the reasonable sort. Had some of these been sent over, our word for it the public would have found that there is enough madness in Mr. Turner's method at the best of times to make the "Slave-Ship" appear merely another phase of the same matter. Turner when he started out in life as a painter ran on a little fle in the rut marked out for him by the fashion of the day, but he soon becaty tired of these bonds and flung out of the traces and for the rest of his life was a glorious libertine. Yet for a long time he was like the falcon that from its highest soaring will come down obedient to a call and settle on its master's wrist, and even when he was most exulting in his freedom he would ork for publishers or make duil pictures to order of it is we believe true that Turner's development was not so regular that we could without the aid of or other information than that obtain pictures themselves, settle the order in which they were painted, except in a general sort of way. Turner has been compared to Shakespeare-he has been called the Shakespeare of Paintingand he resembled the great master in this that the pa and no record of the years of his life cannot be read in the spirit or in the method of his works. Perhaps the same remark applies to the works of all great men. We believe, be use we are teld so, that Chaucer wrote his Canterbury Tales when he was old, but no one would guess it from the mere reading of them. He is one of the

Olympian bards who sing Divine ideas below, That always find us young, And always keep us so.

And in spite of degmatism we as yet decline to believe that much that is material is known about the order of Snakespeare's plays, or that much can ever be known except on mere positive evidence than the sort of spec-trum analysis that is now being applied to them. We could do little better with Turner's pictures if he had not lived in an age of printing, and picture-dealers, and academy-exhibitions, in an age when everybody's every deed, be he great or small, is observed, set in a note-be learned and conned by rote, and nothing left for the next age to find out. After Turner got the bit well in his teeth be might at almost any time have painted the 'Slave Ship;" it is not a culminating point in frenzy; it is only one cilmax in a series of climaxes; and, extrav it seems to us, it is only one extrava gance out of many, and seen in England in the National Gallery, among the crowd of Turners, where it of right belongs, it would lose much of its power to puzzle and confound. We venture to advise every one who looks at it (and it is now for the first time in this country huag where it can be comfortably and adequately seen) to dismiss from his mind the notion that he is looking at a actual scene. Mr. Ruskin, in the extract from " Modern Painters" printed in the catalogue, has clearly defined in the opening sentences the conditions of the sea and the sky represented on the canvas. We see the "two great ridges of enormous swell, not high nor local, but a low, broad beaving of the whole ocean." And we see the sunset flaming is the heaven, and all its splendor re Sected in the water under the heaven. So much is real and we think every one who will take the time to look at the picture with reference only to these facts, will ad for the majority of us begins with the foreground of the picture, where, what the French would call, the pièces es are gathered together, the authorities for the statement implied in the original title of the picture in the catalogue of the exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1840. It was there called, we believe, " Slaver Throwing her Slaves Overboard. Typhoon Coming on." We see a few hands, or what look like hands, and we see some shackles and chains which make the evidence stronger, out the pièce justicative, par excellence, is here in the shape of a huge, extravagant, quivering leg with a shneklo round its ankle, all that is left of a body which has been devoured by a swarm of fishes attracted to this rich prey. The absurdity of this part of the picture greater than we find in poetry, and what we excuse in Ben Jonson-think of the descriptions in Volpone and the Alchemist !-- or in Keats; nay, v these men, why should we biame it in Turner! O course there never was such a leg outside of Kabelans or Victor Hugo or Edgar Poe, but then there never were such fishes (not even in our Aquarium—the Heil-bender, the Kingiyo, and the Man-eating Shark are outmatched here, and science dumbfounded), nor has there been, since the days when the prophet made the ax to swim, iron so defiant of the laws of gravitation as these rings and chains that float apon the waters and make reflections in the waves and cast shadows on their surface. It our serious belief that Turner had no moral purpose whatever in painting this picture, was seriously bent neither on rebuking our United States for her sin of slavery nor on rebuking slavery itself. We believe he painted the sunset and the water for his own delight, and that an excuse had to be invented for getting in the rich-looking black rings of which he was fond, and which he put into so many of his pictures and drawings. To give these rings a rea-on for being, the ship and the slaves were invented, and this gave Turner a chance to paint those fishes in which he delighted as much as he did in rings, or more. It has been told, and we see no reason to doubt it, that the flag which is floating on the water was put in as an afterthought because Turner wanted a bit of blue there to cool his picture with, and it is called with no particular reason the American flag-there being neither stripes nor stars. It is not at all meant that Turner put in these fish and rings of iron in defiance of the laws of composition and of color. On the contrary, he put them m because he needed precisely the forms and colors they gave him, but he was the last man in the world to distress himself because these incidents were improbable or impossible. The big leg is certainly a coarsely conceived and coarsely painted horror, but it is after all excusable in a sort because it had to be painted in such a way as to emphasize the fact that the slaves have been thrown overboard, and so reconcile us the more easily to the surroundings of this object. But we end as we begun. It is a pity that we could not have been allowed to see more of Turner than this one speci-men of him when be was in his wikkest, least reasonable, least happy mood. It is a pity that isjudging by being included in a collection of orderly, conventional, matter-of-fact pictures, in which Turner is a stranger in a strange land, his hand against every man and every man's hand against him. Finally it is a pity that people will insist on treating this picture in which, while the main statements of natural phenomena in sea and sky are grandly true to nature, all the details of the human story are extravagant, forced, and untrue (in the case of the rings and the fishes, beautifully untrue); that

EHRICHS'S HOLIDAY OPENING.

people will insist on treating such a picture as if it were

a topographical map, a table of statistics, or a Tribune

weather chart.

AN IMMENSE COLLECTION OF BEAUTIFUL TOYS-

WONDERFUL MECHANISMS. Ehrichs, at Nos. 287 and 289 Eighth-ave. have added to their bewildering array of attractions an enormous collection of toys, games, and all manner of amusing things, received from London, Paris, and Vienna, which are exhibited two doors above their store.

There are thousands of delis and their wardrobes and furniture of all sizes and styles. A large music-box is concealed in a canopied litter, in which is scated a magnificant. afficently dressed doll, who slowly waves a feather fan has she turns her head from side to side. The poles are held by footmen in violet silk and powdered wigs, who move slowly on as the box is wound up. There are other mechanical toys going at marvelous speed, as, for in-stance, the "Around the World," a large doll in gor, geous haricquiu dress, driving the globe before him, on which is perched a sattey Puck, with hoops and bells. A beautiful blonde is dressed in Pompadour costume—a scarlet satin cut-away sacque and white silk petticont. Her hair is arranged in tiers of powdered puffs, and as

THE JOHNSTON COLLECTION. | she gracefully promenades she raises her eye-glass and rich blue velvet habit, hat, and plumes, cauters off gaily on a large black steed. "The Royal Vintager," in gay attire, trundles before him a large barrow filled with purple and white grapes, covered with a gray bloom. A large brass-wired bird-cage con-tains a tropical bird on a perch. When wound up the bird flatters, his bill parts, and from his little throat pours forth a flood of melody, the head turning from side to side. There are large quantities of other toys, wonderful in mechanism and beauty, also velocipedes. should not have been introduced by some work or works

There are book and candy departments, handsome that would have recommended him to the people among China and majolica ware, and cabinet planes, warranted for five years, for \$200, including stools. There is a large quantity of useful and ornamental willow, carved wood, and rattan ware. An immense orchestrion plays a selection of popular songs, waltzes, and overtures. At the original store there is offered a beautiful stock of fine furs, in real'seal skin sets and sacques, gros-grain. fur-lined cloaks and sacques, fur trimmings at greatly reduced prices, seal skin caps, gloves, etc. A specialty wear. The costume department, in elegance of sivile and quality, fairly rivals any Broadway establishin Ehrichs publish a fastion quarterly of practical fashions, and various other departments, for 50 cents a year.

THE NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD LINE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS. The annual report of the directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad shows that the total receipts for the year is \$4,314,682 13, of penditures is \$2,343,277 76, of which \$186,821 15 was paid for repairs of road, \$332,007 67 for repairs of engines, cars, &c., \$264,222 75 for coal and wood, and \$978,818 for salaries and incidental expenses in the passenger and features. As a sense and feature and repairs are supported by the passenger and features are supported by the passenger and features. which \$2,756,305 01 came from passengers and \$1,317,senger and freight departments. The net earnings are \$1,610,621 24. In conclusion, the directors make the ollowing remarks:

following remarks:

The gross income of the road from all sources, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1876, is less than for the year preceding by the sum of \$254,841-32. While we anticipated a possible reduction in freight receipts, owing to the falling off in the rates of freight between the East and the West, as well as to the conditude depression of the general business of the country, still we had confidence that any falling off from this source would be more than made up by an increase in the passenger traffic created by the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In this we have been much disappointed. From the time of the opening of the Exposition up to the 1st of September there was a material reduction in passenger recepts in every month, and it is only since the 1st of September that we have experienced any increase in passenger currings.

Newithstanding this decrease in receipts, the net income of the company has been sufficient to pay the regular ten per cent dividend and leave a surplus to the cent of profit and loss. No addition has been made during the year to either capital or construction account. While the continued depression in business has reduced the gross revenue of the company, yet, owing to the perfect condition of the road and its equipment and a reducid in a the cost of lasor and materials, we have been enabled to accompish results which we trust will be satisfactory to the stockholders. With a revival in business throughout the country, it is to be hoped that like satisfactory results can be obtained and a reduction made in the rates for transportation of passengers and freight. Your directors sulf adhere to the apinion expressed in their last annual report, that it is the true policy of the company to limit the dividends to ten per cent, and to apply any surplus earnings beyond that to increasing the facilities and accommodations of the road.

A CALL TO ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

THE REV. DE. TIFFANY OF WASHINGTON TO BE IN-VITED TO THE PASTORATE.

The primitive custom among Methodists of leaving the appointment of their pastors to the presiding bishop of each annual conference, assisted by the advice of the presiding elders, whose positions enabled them to become thoroughly conversant with the wants of the various churches, and the ability and qualifications of each preacher, has been practically abrogated, and churches and preachers make their arrangements now as universally in the Methodist Episcopal Church as in Chairman; Mess's, Windom, Sherman, West, Conover, Burnany other. To be sure, the bargains are of no effect until confirmed by the bishops; but the instances very rare in which such confirmation is refused. It never is except for well-defined reasons. At the session of the New-York and New-York East annual conferences next April several of the pastorates will expire by the three years' rule of limitation, and already the churches are canvassing the field for successors to their present pastors. The members of St. Paul's Church, at Fourthave, and Twenty-second-st., held a meeting on Monday ave, and Twenty-second-st., held a meeting on Monday evening and declated to call the Rev. Dr. O. H. Toffany, the present paster of the Metropolitan Chareb, Washington, D. C. It is believed that his acceptance was instruct before this netion was taken. Dr. Tiffany is a native of Baltimore, a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Petin, in which he was professor of mathematics for several years. He resigned his precessorship and entered the active ministry as paster of an independent Methodist Charen in Baltimore, holding a nonmal office in one of the societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church in order to retain his connection with that organization. He subsequently became paster, by appointment by the charch, or Clark Street Church and Wabash Avenue Church, Chicago; of St. James Church, New-Erunswick, N. J., and of the one of the most ani-hed rhetoricians and polished orators in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his entire career has been one of unbroken popularity.

AN ATTRACTIVE GRAND-ST. BAZAAR.

Dovle & Adolphi, at Nos. 267 and 269 Grand-st., are offering bargains in dress goods that caut fail to tempt the most careful purchasers. Their piaid wools and showflake designs begin as low as a shilling a yard, and richer qualities are shown as high as \$2.50. The basement floor is devoted to domestic and household goods of the most useful kinds, such as flannels, blankets, table linen, both white and colored, comfortables, and counterpanes of every kind and description. On the street floor are the woolen dress goods already mentioned. Balmoral skirts of pretty styles show the wide range of prices from 45 cents to \$5.50. Here also are dress buttons, dress trimmings, corsets, ready-made nder-clothing, and merino under-wear for ladies and children. Each department is maintained in good style, and instead of having specialties at this house, there is a special effort in caca department to seep a full supply of all that the public will demand. Excellent worsted jack-cts for fadles to wear under cloaks cost from 75 cents to \$4. The kid glaves and fancy goods are in the middle of the large store in the first floor. Up one flight of stairs are the triumed bors and the cloths for cloaks and silks. Here are silks of all kinds, and among them Chency's excellent American silks sood at the lately reduced prices. Shawls in great variety and beauty are in the next room. Here, too, are mearning goods of all kinds. The cloaks on this floor are in the newest styles, and are of shapely out and nt, and are trimmed in the most tasterul fashlon. Here are shown long coats, dolmans, circulars, and paletots in sufficient variety to suit all demands; kanesome basket-cloth cloaks are \$25; dolmans, long and stylish, from \$22 to \$30; fur-trimmed cloaks at remarkably low prices, and children's cloaks in blue or black beaver with silk sashes for \$6 and upward. The third floor, which is only up another easy flight of stairs, is filled with ready-made dresses in pretty styles and in all the new and fastionable combinations of colors. pecial effort in each department to keep a full supply of

A CABLE COMPANY'S PROSPERITY. The officers and directors of the International ecan Telegraph Company were reflected on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the company, held in the Western Union Building. The annual report showed net earnings for the year ending Sept. 30, 1876, amounting to \$216,000. The capital stock is \$1,500,000, and the funded debt, \$304,000. The company has paid no dividend during the past four years, except a bonns dividend of 25 per cent on the preferred stock, which was paid last Summer, and which was a final dividend of that character. The stock is now all of one class. The company has also retired about \$70,000 of its funded debt during the year. stock is now \$70,000 of its funded debt during the year. If all the earnings were applied to the cancellation of the debt, it is estimated from the experience of the past year that the liabilities of the company would be extinguished in about 18 nouths. If has heretofore been the policy of the company thus to apply its not earnings, but at the stockholders' meeting on Tuesday the policy of applying a pertion of the carnings to the payment of a dividend, not to exceed eight per cout, and the remainder to the cancellation of the debt, was strongly urged. It was consequently thought on Tuesday evening that dividends to the amount above mentioned would be resumed in July, 1877, although the pian was opposed by some of the directors, who claimed that all indebtedness should first be paid, when the company would be able to pay a lividend of 12 to 15 per cost a year. Of the stock, the Western-Union Company owns \$1,050,000.

AN AGED PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. Eliakun Phelps, who lives at Weehawhen, is said to be one of the closest Presbyterian ministers now living. He was born in this country in March, 1790. and received his education at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. In 1815 he received his Heense for the ministry, and in the following year was ordained. In 1835 he became connected with the American Educational Society at Philadelphia, where he has spent most of his life. The last time he preached was in Jersey City, about 12 years ago, but in the middle of a sermon on a subject with which he was perfectly familiar, a vail seemed to come before his eyes and his memory completely failed him. Since that time he has given up his labors. He bears all the signs of having been a man of fine physique in his younger days.

"Do you see that fellow lounging?" said Bunkins, the other day. "Yes, How does he manage to live—by his wits?" "Oh, no! he's a cannibal." "A cannibal! How?" "He lives on other people," was B.'s reply, as he vanished around the cerner.

XLIVTH CONGRESS-2D Session.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. A MESSAGE FROM THE PRES DENT ON SOUTHERN AFFARS-LETTER FROM SENATOR SHERMAN AND OTHERS-DEBATE - SENATE COMMUTEES-THE CHANGES-WHY DID THE PRESIDENT SEND

TROOPS TO PETERSBURG, VA. ? SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1876. The chaplain in his opening prayer returned thanks to Divine Providence for the brightness of this day, and prayed that it might be a symbol of the day's business. He invoked the divine blessing upon the mem-

day, and prayed that it might be a symbol of the day a business. He invoked the divine biessing upon the members of the Electoral College meeting to-day in the several States to doclare the will of God and the will of this mation in the choice of a Chief Magistrate.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the annual report of United States Treasurer Wynan, and also a statement of accounts settled by the First Controller during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.), introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act of July 4, 1876, making an additional grant of land to Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads in that State. Ordered to be on the table till after the appointment of committees.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT (Rep., Iowa), the Senate proceeded to the selection of standing and select committees. The thirty-fifth rule requiring the election of such committees by bailot was suspended, and the committees were announced as follows a Republicans in rouan, Democrats in Italies, Independents in small capitals.]:

On Privileges and Elections—Mr. Morion, Charman; Messrs, Logan, Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron (Venn.), Charman; Messrs, Logan, Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron (Venn.), Charman; Messrs, Morrion, Inalin, Hewe, Freinghnysen, Logan, Bontwell, Jones (Nev.), Eugan, Kernan, and Cooper.

On Foreign Editions—Mr. Cameron (Penn.), Charman; Messrs, Morrion, Inalin, Howe, Freinghnysen, Logan, Bontwell, Jones (Nev.), Eugan, Kernan, and Cooper.

and Cooper, On Appropriations—Mr. Windom, Chairman; Messrs, West, Alisson, Dorsey, Pauls, Wilhers, Wollace, and Illaino.

d. Lyh, and towaren.
On Navat Affairs—Mr. Cragin, Chairman; Messes.
Sargent, Conover, Noriceot, Whide, and Bhine.
On the Judiciary—Mr. Edmunds, Chairman; Messes. Conking, Freinghuysen, Wright, Howe, Taurman, and Stevenson.
On Post-Offices and Post Rona.—Mr. Hamilin, Chairman;
Musses, Ferry, Dorsey, Jones (N. V.), Dawes, Paddock, Statis-Messas, renty, not Ky, Oglesby, Chairman; Meesas, Windom, On Public Lands—Mr. Oglesby, Chairman; Meesas, Windom, Harvey, Haminos, Paddock, Boorn, Kelly, McDonald, and Jones (Fia)
On Pricate Land Claims—Mr. Thurman, Chairman; Messas.

On Pricette Land Carmin-art, Interment, Messers Oglesby, Bayard, Bogy, Edminds, and Christianey.
On Indian Affairs—Mr. Allson, Chairman; Messers Oglesby, Ingalls, Clayton, Daves, Rogg, and McCreery.
On Pensions—Mr. Inealls, Chairman; Messes Allson, Haming

isign, McArten, Canaron (Vis.), there, the state of the Market of Columbia—Mr. Spencer, Chairman: Messra, Hitcheock, Dorney, Ingalls, Robertson, Merrison, and Janram, On Intente—Mr. Wantenia, Chairman, Messra, Leaves, Booth, Chairman, Joseph, Chairman, and Arrent, On Public Intentings in Paddeck, Chapter, and Warts. Chairman, Chairman, Messra, Cameron in Paddeck, Chapter, and Warts. On Tephinic—Mr. Bitcheock, Chapter, and Marys.

On Internation—Mr. West, Chairman, Messra, Hitcheock, Cragin, Howe, Habittan, Messra, Hitcheock, Cragin, Howe, Habittan, Mitchell, Dawes, Renson, Kelly.

Eulon, and Price, On Mines and Mining—Mr. Sargent, Chairman; Mossis, Al-core, Harvey, Sharon, Goddibusnie, Randolph, and Chadee, On the Revision of the Laux of the United States—Mr. Bout-well, Chairman; Meests, Alcora, Christianey, Wallace, and arey, and Key. On Civil Service and Refrenchment-Mr. Clayton, Chairman; cossrs, Wright, Oxicaby, Alcorp, Patterson. McCreery, and

Rendolph.
To Acute and Control the Conlingent Expenses of the Senate—Mr. Jones (New.), Charman; Messrs, Pasis, and Dentile, On Printing—Mr. Anthony, Charman; Messrs, Sherman and Soule wey.—Mr. Howe, Charman; Messrs, Edmunds on the Labracy.—Mr. Howe, Charman; Messrs, Edmunds

On Transportation Estates to the Activation of Senates to Larrana. Mesers, Windom, Sterman, West, Conover, Burnside, Korrecod, Orner, and Johnston.

Ey a resolution agriced to by the Senate to-day, the above committees on Europic Hills, on Printing, on the Library, and on Public Buildings and Grounds, are authorized hereafter to not concurrently with the corresponding committees of the House.

The principal charges are those caused by the resignation of Senator Meetid of Maine and the death of Senator Caperton of West Virginia. Mr. Windom becomes the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, vice Secretary Morrill, and Mr. Biaine is made a member of this committee and also of the Committee on Navai Affairs, of which Secretary Morril was likewise a member. Mr. Dawes is assigned to the place vacated by Mr. Bertham Committee. Mr. Bautwell retires

He moved that three additional members of that committee be appointed to hid in the discharge of the duties imposed on the committee by the resolution. Agreed to, and it was ordered that the three new members be appointed by the chair.

On motion of Mr. MOPTON, it was ordered that the testimony taken by the special committee to examine that the desired and the second committee to examine

On motion of AC, AOMITON, It was ordered that the testimony taken by the special committee to examine into the question of Chinese impulsation be printed.

Mr. WITHELIS (Beim., Va.) called up the resolution anomitted by bins vesterday requesting the President to inform the Senate. If not incompatible with the public interest, under what authority and for what purpose troops of the United States occupied the City of Petersburg, Va., on the 7th of November, 1876, the day of the general election.

general election.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., 1lb.) moved that it be referred to the Committee on Minitary Affairs.

A long debate followed, during which Mr. WITHERS argued that it was not meal to refer such resolutions.

Mr. LOGAN and he had heard no reason assigned for

A long decade followed, during which Mr. WITHERS argued that it was not usual to refer such resolutions.

Air. LOGAN said he had beard no reason assigned for this inquiry. There was no evidence that twoops were sent to Petersburg for any improper purpose; there was no evidence that they did anything wreng. Was the ductime to be asserted that the troops of the United States could have no place in any state where they could be staffoned. The President of the United States for a right to send from a mywhere in the United States for inwind purposes. Unless there was some enarge against the President for putting troops in Petersburg improperty, this resolution should go to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WITHERS said, in the absence of information on the subject he could not say whether the troops were

Mr. WITHER's said, "the assected in transfer of the singlect he could not say whether the troops were there inwfully or unlowfully, and it was for the purpose or getting the information that he officied the resolution. Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) said the very orificet of this resolution was to find out if troops were sent to Petersburg for a lawful purpose. He read from the Revised Statutes to show the law under which the troops could be ordered, and said that the burden of proof resied area through the troops to that city to show that

Statutes to show the Law under which the troops could be ordered, and said that the burden of proof reside upon those who sent the troops to that city to show that their presence was necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the poiss. He demed that the resolution was disrespectful to the President. The Senate had a perfect right to sak the President in the Senate had a perfect right to sak the President in the Senate had a perfect right to sak the President his reasons for ordering troops to Petersourg, were at the poils of interfered in the election. There had been no violation of any law in sending the army there. Suppose the country should be engaged to-day in a trouble-some war, would the Senate of the United States have the right to imquire of the President why he made a novement of any branch of the army I it would have the same right to make that inquiry that it had to inquire why troops were encapped in a certain State.

Mr. Withleas said in drawing the resolution he was careful not to be disrespectful to the President. He did not intimate in it that the troops were store for an unlawful purpose. He haserted the words "if not incompatible wan public interest "that the resolution hight be entirely respectful. His information was to the effect that troops were ordered there in response to the applition of the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia, to remain during the feedion. He (Mr. Withers) had heard of committees shelving resolutions and never reportion; them. He wanted the resolution passed now because he wanted the information.

Mr. LOGAN sand the notion he hearte was not with a view to prevent the mirroration from commit to the Senate, but that the objected to the pissage of the resolution now, because it presupposed an unlawful at.

Mr. THUKMAN spoke of the British laws, and said nader the set of Pariament no troops could be stationed within a mile of a polling piace on election day. They were somewhat careful in that country (monairly tha

right to know whether or not the President had been imposed upon in ordering trougs to Petersburg.

Air. LOGAN said if the docurne of the Senator from Ohio (bir. Thurman) was correct, solders could not be quartered in any State on the day of an election, and he (Mr. Logan) supposed arrangements must be made to send them up in a balloon, and leave them up unit after election. The argument that troops could not be stationed in a town when an election was being held there was contracted to common sense.

tioned in a town when an election was being held there was contrary to common sense.

At the request of Mr. LOGAN, Mr. WITHERS then modified his resolution to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Fresident be and he is hereby requested to interm the senate, if not incompatible with public interest, whether troops of the United States were stationed at the City of Petersonry, in the State of Virginia, on the 7th 4f According, 1876, the day of the general election. If so, under what authority and for what purpose.

RIGHT TO SEND TROOPS TO VIRGINIA.

Mr. MORTON said there was no allegation that these troops interfered with or overawed anybody. They had right to be in Petersburg, and the general condition of the South now and ouring the past few years was a sufficient warrant to the President to put troops in any of those States without being catechised about it. Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.), in reply to the reference of

Mr. Thurman to the English law, said that elections in

Mr. Taurman to the English law, said that elections in Eagland furnished no parallel to the elections in the Southern States. In England the rights of both sides were protected. What were the events which happened in the Southern States during the recent Presidential election! The air was full of reports and statements of intimidation and wrongs toward Republican voters. It was not well to be so sensitive about the use of the army when it was known that rifle chass had taker, possession of the polis in the South.

Mr. JOHNSTON (Dom., Va.) said this resolution related to Virginia, not to South Carolina or Louisiana. If the

of the polis in the South.

Mr. JOHNSTON (Dom., Ya.) said this resolution related to Virginia, not to South Carolina or Louisiana. If the Senator from California or any one else said there had been intimidation or trand in Virginia which justified interference by United States troops he labored under a great mistake. There had been by Ku-Kinx, to riffe cubs in Virginia, and the only intimidation practiced there had been by colored Republicans against colored Pemocrats.

Mr. LOGAN (resuming) argued that the President was judge as to where troops should be stationed. This resolution appeared to him (Mr. Logan) as an entering wedge against the man to whom the people were indichted more than to any other for the preservation of this Government and its laws. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. MOKTON said a few years ago there was a bloody riot at Petersburg, and he presumed the President had good cause to send troops there on election day.

Mr. WITHERS commented on the opposition shown against the resolution on the Republican side of the chamber, and said, in the presence of existing events, when we had an army rendy and a Senate ready apparently to back the President, he thought another step had been taken toward depriving the American people of their liberties and the opening of a new cra in the history of the American nation.

Mr. MOKTON said he at first opposed the resolution, but should now withdeaw his opposition.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) said he had not the slightest

Mr. MORTON said he at first opposed the resolution, but should now withdraw his opposition.
Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) said he had not the slightest objection to the resolution, as he had no doubt that the President had good reason for his action.
Mr THURMAN said the Semitor from Hilmois (Mr. Logan) seemed to think that those who favored the resolution were enemies of the army. He (Mr. Thurman) had only to say that the very worst chemy the army of the United States has is the man who wishes to see it to the resolution to the clean of the country. Livers in interference in the elections of the country. sed in interfering in the elections of the country. [2p-iques in the galleries.] The CHAIR amounced that if such a demonstration hould be repeated he would direct the galleries to be

EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) said he hoped the rule

Mr. THORMAN said he hoped so, 100. This was a time for calibries and coolness.

Mr. EDMUNDS argued that the army of the United States was bound to support the process of courts when legally called upon to do so, and it was one of the duties of the President to so have the force at his command stationed that the law should be executed.

The resolution, as no diffied, was then agreed to without a division.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a meson or from th

President of the United States, inclusing a report of Senator Sherman and other members of the committee which visited New-Orleans, together with the accompanying testimony in regard to the recent election in ouislane, and moved that it 5- printed and lie on the

able.

Mr. THUEMAN objected to printing all the matter accompanying the message, though he had no objection to drinting the message and the communication of the Com-

prepared in response to the request of the President that certain gentle sen proceed to Louisiana to witness the canvass of the votes is one the Returning Board. These gentlemen dut meet is New Orleans, and this was their

report to the President Mr. EATON (Dem.) conn.) inquired if the communication contained the reset and testimony of both the Democratic and the Repositional Communication.

Mr. SHELLMAN in reply explained the meeting and action of the less communication for the Reposition of the Rep

New-Orleans.

M.; CONKLING (Rep., N.Y.) referred to a remark which had been attributed to Mr. Stoughton, one of the committee in New-Orleans, as to the returns from De Soto Parish having been specied and affidivits put in by a clerical error, and sid did that gentleman had made no such remark, although it had been so published. On the contrary, no did say it was apparent that the envelope had been tampered with. He knew Mr. Stoughton to be an honorable man, and felt that this correction should be made.

models.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ind., Ky.) objected to printing all the depositions, and moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Franting. He argued that the election of Hayes or Thidea was insignificant when compared with the greater issue which now controlted the American people. He argued that Triden carried Louisdana by 6,000 or 7,000 u jornty, and that many negroes voted the Democratic field.

Mr. SHERMAN argued that all depositions presented were legal, as they were taken under the leaves of Lou-

isiana by 6,000 or 7,000 m jornty, and that many negroes veted the Democratic flexet.

Mr. SHERMAN argued that all depositions presented were legal, as they were taken under the laws of Louisiana. In regard to the case of Edga Pinksten, he was willing to leave that to the people of the United States. Her husband had been murdered on account of politics, in paristics not "bulldezed" there was an increase in the Republican vote, while in other parishes where there were rifle clubs there were few or no votes for Hayes. He defended the action of the Returning Board, and said it was right in rejecting the returns of certain parishes. The decision of the Returning Board was final, and required the same respect from the beautiful was fight in rejecting the returning Board was final, and required the same respect from the beautiful Mr. WEST (Rep. Les) denied that black men voted the Democratic ticket, and said we might as well expect to see the Mississipp rim up stream as to see black men vote the Democratic ticket when his neighbors were being killed around him by Democratis. He contended that nine-tenths of the men elected in Louisiana, at the last election came from old Confederate stock, who had seen the error of their ways. There was a prepomierance of 15,000 black votes in Louisiana and that fact showed the State was not Democratic. He reposed now that his voice raised in the Senate so often to prevent murder and outrage had state so often to prevent morder and outrage in his State, would be referenced by Senators from other sections, and the country would know how men were merchered and butchered in the South for opinion's sake.

Mr. Piachback. If the Returning Beard was as immaculate as the Senator from Onio (Mr. Sharman) represented it to be then Senators had been recream to their oaths in not seating Mr. Piachback.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. BOGY, SHERMAN, STEVENSON, and others, after which Mr. STEVENSON seators for discussed by Messrs. BOGY, SHERMAN, STEVENSON, and there are point to print

ment to the Constitution of the Unifed States in relation to the counting of the electoral vote.

Mr. MERKRIMON objected, and rend the Twenty-first John's Rule, requiring that bells, resolutions, &c., not acted upon at the close of the first session of a Congress shall be taken up and acted upon at the beginning of the second session, as if no adjournment had taken place. He raised the point of order that the joint rules were in force, and that unflaished business from List session should be taken up.

The CHAIR overruled the point of order, and decided that the joint rules were not in force.

that the joint rules were not in force.

Mr. MERIMON appealed from the decision of the
Chair, and proceeded to address the Senate, but soon
yielded for a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned
at 4:45. at 4:45.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The morning hour was occupied in reports

from committees, which included the following bills:
Amending Section 317 of the Revised Statutes relative to the entry of goods taken or delayed at intermediate ports. Passed. Changing the name of several vessels, among them

that of the steamship Whirlwind to Areadia. Plassed.

At the close of the morning hour the SPEAKER had before the House a message from the President transmitting a letter accompanied by testimony, addressed to him by the Hon. John Sagram and other distinguished citizens in regard to the canvass of the vete for electors in Louisians. plectors in Louisiana. Mr. SPRINGER (Dem., Ill.), moved its reference to the

Mr. SPRINGER (Bem., Ill.), moved its reference to the Select Committee on Louisman.
Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.), requested either that the correspondence and testimony should be read or should be printed for the information of the members.
Mr. SPRINGER objected to either.
Pending action in the matter Mr. Woodburn (Rep., Nev.), was appointed on the Select Committee for Florida, instead of Mr. Garifich (Rep., Chio), excused.
A motion to adjourn was defeated on a vote by the Yeas and Nays, and then the question came up as to whether members could be required to vote on a paper before it was read.

The SPEAKER, after a review of the rule on the sub-

ject, decided that the paper in question was in the nature of information, and a step toward correct legislation, and of information, and a step toward correct legislation, and therefore it must be read.

The Cierk thereupon proceeded with the reading of the

The Cieff thereupon proceeded with the reading of the paper.

The reading of the report of Gen. Sherman and others occupied nearly an hour. When it was finished, Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) rese and expressed his surprise at such a message having been sent by the President. He regarded it as most extraordinary and unprecedented, but remarked that this was a marvelous and extraordinary time. The President had had the experience which nearly eight years of service had given him, and that experience of itself should have given him a knowledge not only of the theory but of the practice of the Government and its officers. And yet the President had seen proper to send to the House this unauthorized communication from persons elothed with no official ment and its officers. And yet the President marker proper to send to the House this unauthorized communication from persons elothed with no official position in the premises. The President, by giving to it his official sanction and by transmitting it to the House, made it one of the records of the Government. He (Mr. Wood) could observe but one object which the President could have had in transmitting it, that was the incidental one of suggesting that the House was elothed with authority to institute careful inquiry into the election of President. In advance of the regular presentation of that great subject, the President told the House by this procedure that the House is authorized to institute an inquiry as to the correctness and integral to institute an inquiry as to the correctness and integral the procedure of the reception which that great subject, the President told the House by this procedure that the House is authorized to institute an inquiry as to the correctness and integrity of the certificates of election. The exception which he (Mr. Wood) took to it was that the President should have transmitted in such an authorized way an unauthorized document of a mere partisan and experte character, and his first impulse had been to move that the communication be returned to the President. If he had followed the indignation which rose to his heart when the document was presented to the House, he would have made such a proposition, but he should not now do so. He should simply move that the message of the as document was presented to the House, as would ave made such a proposition, but he should not now do b. He should simply move that the message of the resident and accompanying documents be laid on the bise. [Applause.]

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.) said that his side of the

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 6 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day, being

fenry 11. Griffiths at Des Moines, Iowa; Christo-ith at New-Uim, Minn.; James L. Dyer at Wichita,

THE ELECTION OF MR. ELY AS MAYOR-TWEED'S LAWYER SELECTED TO ASSIST IN FIGHTING TIL-DEN'S BATTLE. The election of Smith Ely, ir., as Mayor cre-

ates a vacancy in the VIIth Congressional District, dat-ing from the 1st of January, when Mr. Ely will be inangurated—or from an earlier day if he resigns his seat —until the 4th of March, 1877. The short time to be led by a special election is so very short that, in the absence of important questions likely to come before Congress, little interest would be felt in the matter by dittelans, but the Presidential contest renders it a mat rs, that the VII in District be ably represented during that time. Immediately after the election Mr. Ely conwith some of the prominent members of the party in this city, and expressed his readiness to resign party in this city, and expressed has reasonable of their ad-vice his resignation was deferred, and Mr. Ely is now in Washington. It is believed, however, that he will re-sign early in the present mouth, and it is certain that he will do so if the party leaders decide that it is important for the sent to be filled immediately after the holiday

The vacancy will have to be filled by a special election which can of be held for 20 days after Mr. Ely's resign

157..T

THE COURTS.

THE JUDGMENTS AGAINST ONE OF TWEED'S BONDSMEN. ding of Charles Devlin (Tweed's

him on the forfeiture of his bonds came before Judge Brady yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers. After Tweed's flight Tweed was called in Oyer and Terminer, and as he falled to appear, his bonds, signed by Devlin and Sands, were forfeited, David Dudley Field strenuously and Sands, were forfeited, David Dudley Field strenmonsly opposing. An appeal was taken by way of certiorari from this decision, which has gone in regular course to the Court of Appeals. But on the certiorari, Mr. Sparks, Cierk of Oyer and Terminer, retirated to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, with other papers, the order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer forfeiting the built, and the Clerk of the Court entered therein a judgment agrainst Devilin. Dudley Field yesterday claimed that this curry was whosly irregular, and as it interfered with the courcy-anen of Mr. Deviln's property, asked that it be discharged. Judge Brady reserved his decision.

CIVIL NOTES.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors was filed yesterday with the County Clerk by James V. Schenek to John C. Cutter.

In the suit against Robert H. Berdell by his daughter, Erasius C. Spencer has been appointed by Judge Speir in Superior Court, Special Term, receiver of Mr. Berdeh's property.

Sarah E. Casselmann, the woman whose dealngs with bearding-house keepers and others brough her under arrest, was discharged yesterday by Judge Brady, the evidence not establishing a criminal offense. In the suit of Charles Schubert against Peter

Lorillard and ethers the jury in Superior Court, Trial Term, before Judge Sedgwick, yesterday gave plaintiff a verdict for \$1,500. In September, 1874, the plaintiff's carriage was upset by a truck of the defendant's, and be was thrown out and injured. The defense was that it was his own carelessness. The application of the wife of Albert Garnier

for the possession of their child was dismbacd yesterday by Judge Brady in Supreme Court, Chambers. She applied by hobens corpus, and a writ was issued returnable at 10 a. m. in court. At 11 o'clock Col. Fellows called at-tention to the fact that no one was present for the wife, and said that the return would show acriminal aben-donment of her husband by the wife. Judge Brady therefore dismissed the writ and returned the entit to its haller. Edward C. Genet was appointed by Controller

Connolly an attendant on the Court of Common Pleas in 1871. The Judges of that Court refused to recognize Connolly's right to appoint attendants, but some of bis Connolly's right to appoint attendants, but some of his appointees did work, and ail were paid up to 1872. Mr. Genet claims that he did work for four months of 1872, and sees the city for his salary for those four months. The case has been tried four times. Once the Judge directed a verdict for Genet's claim, and twice the jury disagreed. Yesterday, on the fourth trial, under the charge of Judge Larrescore, in Supreme Court, Trial Term, the jury feaml for the city. H. D. & D. M. Van Cott for the planniff; Charles P. Miller for the city.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Robert Cunning ham was yesterday committed by inted States Commissioner Sal lake for attempting to pass a 30 United States Treasury hote at several stores in the At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday James

(allins was energed with the largeny of a gold watch values \$50 from the person of Ferdinand Fis perman of No. 40 mml st., in a lager-beer saloon, and was need in \$1,000 ball. George D. H. Gaulier, the French teacher, yester-day pleaded guilty to two additional indictments found against him in the Court of General Sessions for dealing in observe pretures and books. He will be sentenced on Friday upon four

HOAR (Rep., Mass.) shift that his side of the found desired to debate the subject.

The motion, however, was undebatable, and it was depited—Yeas, 153; Nays, 90—a party vote.

The flouse then at 3:15 p. m. adjourned, when the anonecement was made of a Democratic cancus forthwith.

NOMINATIONS.

And in the meastime the company has been paid long in advance of the services, and a critical period of its affairs. In both cases the question is checased whether the language of the act is such as to give the Government that the two are referred to as one by the act. H. F. Talbot for appellant: Solicitor-General Fullips for the Government.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

No. 3.—Frait agt. The Feople.—Submitted.

No. 88.—Flor agt. The N. Y. C. and C. R. R. Co.—Argued by M. W. Cooke for appellant, and J. H. Martindale for respondint.

nt. No. 85 Gigeins agt. Black.—Argued by George A. Black for conditions and Francis Hall for respondent. appellant, and Ernest Hall for respondent. No. 91—Hasson agt. The City of Rochester.—At gued by Geo. F. Danforth for appellant, and James B. Perkins for respondent.
Proclamation was made and the court adjourned.
The following is the Court of Appeals Day Catendar for
Thursday, Dec. 7: Nos. 92, 64, 19, 52, 49, 50, 35, and 61.

DECISIONS-DEC. 6.

DECISIONS—DEC. 6.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Brady,—
Demerritt agt, Caldwell,—Granted, Healy agt, Healy,—
Divorce synthed. Terry agt, Terry—Order granted. Daniels
agt, The Continental Insurance Co.—Motion dented without
costs. Smith agt, Weed.—Motion dented with \$10 costs.
Daniels agt, The Continental Insurance Co.—Amendment
allowedon payment of \$25 costs.
By Judge Lawrence—Thanley agt, Frost—Order granted.

By Judge Lawrence-Thanley agt Frost.-Order granted.

Superior Court-Special Term-By Judge Speir.
Wooster agt. Waterech.- In this case the plaintiff obtained a judgment against tan declardin, but execution was not issued until after its representation of the programment appears the state of the special country who issued the execution was under the appears the that an execution had been issued and returned "No goods found," Motion is now made to set aside the judgment must be denied on the merits. The issuing of the execution is not veid, but only volcable in the discretion of the Court. By the Code, Sections 28 and 284, forbids the issuing of the execution is not veid, but only volcable in the discretion of the Court. By the Code, Sections 28 and 284, forbids the issuing of the execution is not on a first the layse of five years without an application to the Court on notice and proof that the judgment or a part of

John C. Conner, esq., receiver. Wakeman es al., Decree signed.
al., Decree signed.
alge Sanford.—In the matter of Vohn (an infant),—
apointing Henry Sohi guardian ad liten of infant deKielnkeecht agt. Kleinknecht.—Order settled, BreaHardiner: Thomas agt. The Relief Fire Insurance
ay.—References ordered. Beriedlagt. Beriedla,—Underapproved. McCorrollic agt. Fleischauer et al.—Judgadefendant on the demarrer, with costs. Common Pleas-Special Term-By Judge Van

Marine Court-Chambers-By Chief-Justice Shea .-Morine Court—Chambers—DV Cheristical Sciences Sciences and Agrand Heater — Indeed directing Sixpenny Savines Bank to pay over to plaintif or his attorney the amount stated in the order belonging to the ladgment debtor. Borland agt. Barger; Austrage Parke.—Motlons granted. Moore agt. Williams; McCauley agt. Morgan; McIntyre agt. Schneider; Allan agt. Dunan; Anseil agt. Berdsall; Wright agt. Murphy; McLalium agt. Gramn; Griffin agt. Solomon.—Orders granted.

SUPREME COURT-CRAMMERS-BRADY, J. 29. The Ribdicaburg Coal and Iron Co agt. The KembleCoal and Iron Co.

238. Schlessinger agt. Far. Fell, &c. Fell, &c. 241. Moore agt. Moore. 243. Boulton agt. Ciathn. Co.
SS. Koshler agt. Adler.
64. Flintagt. Flict.
83. The Soc. for the Ref. of
J. D. act. Brundage.
84. The Sec. for the Ref. of Assessment Calendar, 152. Matter of Temple Beth-

162. Matter of compacts
163. Matter of Ford.
170. Matter of McCloske
175. Matter of Abdrews,
181. Matter of Foolke,
182. Matter of Foolke,
183. Matter of Foolke,
184. Matter of Thurber,
185. Matter of Gently,
185. Matter of Wallace,
185. Matter of Wallace,
187. Matter of Wallace,
188. Matter of Wallace,
189. Matter of Bellooff,
189. Matter of B J. D. agt. Carroll.

28. Weber agt. Craig.

92. Connelly agt. Benz.

118. Uhl. &c., agt. Neu-124 Matter of Dickie, 120. Me Jonald agt. Kruntze, 131. Hulett agt. Frecking, 145. Koehler agt. Adler, 146. Koehler agt. Adler, 154. Van Sachs agt. Willis,

Home. 224. Matter of Milla. 225. Matter of Hoffman. 226. Matter of Cutting. 227. Matter of Temple Beth-Ce, ast. Jaillard.
162, Gregory ast. Kopper,
170. De Lavalette agt.
175, McKennee agt. Miler.
175, McKennee agt. Miler.
175, Monalt agt. Odell.
198, Howlett agt. Wood.
202, McCutcheon agt. Esshing. 228. Matter of Temple Beth-229. Matter of Teichie Beta-229. Matter of Miller. 230. Matter of Micracken. 231. Matter of Rioderick. 233. Matter of Freeborn. 234. Matter of Freeborn.

202 McCatcheon agt. Es-seling. 200 Ruck art. Lange. 211 Earle agt. Duryea. 221 Hullett art. Frecking. Corroll agt. Cassily. 250 Burchill agt. Human. tist Church. 235 . Matter of the Church of the Intercession. 612. Prouty agt. Swift and

agt. Cassely.
Il agt. Himman.

SPECIAL TENEW—BARREIT, J.

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707. Doyle agt. Delte via.

710. Forster agt. Auscrine.
712. Young agt. McCabe.
713. Peli, dec, agt. The A. and
17. Ford agt. The N.
Y. G. Stell Works.
714. Hatch agt. The N.
Y. G. Stell Works.
715. Jacobs agt. Miller.
716. Bruce et al. agt. Forrester et al.
717. Ford agt. Delte of al.
718. The Canadian Eask of
Commerce agt. Delte
The Canadian E ane. 644. Bernhard agt. Mc-Carthy. 353. Devlin agt. Shannon et al. 354. Devilo agt. Shannon et

354. Devile agt. Shannon et al. 2007. The Manhaitan Life The Co. agt. Gessuer et al. 2007. The Manhaitan Life The Co. agt. Gessuer et al. 2007. The Manhaitan Life The Co. 2007. The Life The Li 725. The Nassau Back agt. Young et al. 726. Bucking agt. Hauselt ot al. 728. Covert et al. agt. Ack-roft. 729 Naglor, &c., et al. agt.

622, Clatin et al. agt. taylor et al. 624, Catroll agt. 'Alker et al. 625, Couroll agt. Barke et al. 626, Astor, &c., et al. agt. McClave et al. 627, Mowsky agt. Simon et 729. Naylor, &c., et al. agt. Wilsrub, &c.
739. Skinner agt. Beits.
731. Hall et al. agt. The A.
G. Powder On.
732. Steigler agt. Riackman.
733. Holden agt. Taylor, &c.
734. Remaen et al. agt. PerFester.
735. Whenton agt. Voorbia,
jr., et al.
736. Balheimer agt. Keefe
et al.
738. Hollender agt. Hersberg et al.
740. Koster agt. Hitter, &c.
741. Boyd agt. Thornton.
L.—Deconks. J. 697. Mowsky agt. Shuon et el.
698. Batzendorff agt. Chontal et al.
699. Roof agt. Ejani et al.
700. The People, &c., agt.
The Cen. C. Town it.
R. (%), Heern agt. Wood and
704. Hefner art. Riss et al.
705. The Locustinos Pertilizer Co. agt. Silliwell.

CIRCUIT - PART I .- DONORCE, J.

CHECHT-PART I.—DONORICE, J.

1901. Siebardson agt. Tha We at cheater First Insurance Company.

1915. The Pres't, see, of the land of London and St. Brasides, f. ct al.

1941. Diebit agt. Clark et al. 676. by Wilace and ano. agt. Ant. Linen Tierael Company.

802. The Canadian Bank of Company agt. Dreiban agt. Breenan, 862. The Canadian Bank of Company agt. The C

PARI II.-LAWRENCE, J.

At the Tombs Police Court vesterday Lucius Antonio charged Antonio Morano, a rag-peker, with stabbing him three times in the nead with a knife, in a quariet which as the recar of No. 25. Marion st. on Tueslay evening. Bail was set down at \$1,000.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday William Stanton, a notorious pickpocket, charged with stealing a watch and chair valued at \$263 from Peter Rrown, in a foorth-ave, car on the night of Dec. 1, was held in \$2,000 to answer. John Keete and Peter Grey, for entering the array store of Mr. Schnell at No. 534 Second-ave,, and stealing a quantity of clyars, were committed each in delault of \$2,000 ball.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Dev. 6.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 544—De Starty et al. agt. Arthur; error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—The question Court for the Southern District of New-York.—The question Second Se

And the second second